

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Mr. Boyd and P. E. Van Loan came over from Bodie on Monday to look at the situation before the Convention met.

R. M. Fulger and wife, of the Oronotos-Umen, returned from their San Francisco trip on Tuesday's Orel's Caravan stage.

J. Ashburn, of Sweetwater, was in town on Monday.

John O'Brien was up from Antelope on Tuesday.

Supervisors Calman, of Benton, Morgan and Stewart of Bodie, and Pitts, of Antelope, have been working hard all the week on the Board.

J. C. McTernahan, of Sonora, is in town. Norma and Mace Hutton left for Bishop on Wednesday.

W. F. May and wife, of Mono Lake, attended the ball.

S. B. Burkham and wife, and Mrs. Wood, of Jordan, attended the ball.

A. L. Butterfield, wife and daughter, Mrs. E. T. Pierce, Mr. McKenzie and wife, Misses C. Bux, Bertie and Mable Mastrose, L. Smith, of Lundy, came over to attend the ball.

Miss Maud Reading, of Bodie, was at the ball.

Mrs. Minnie Hampton, and J. G. Pimental came down from the Hot Springs to attend the ball.

J. W. E. Townsend, of the Homer Index, Lundy, came over on Thursday to enjoy city life among his Bridgeport friends. He returned home this morning.

Nate Miller, of Lundy, attended the ball. James Glenn, A. P. Cameron, L. J. Cochrane, and A. Reading, of Bodie, took in the dance.

E. Barnett, and W. Parsons, of Antelope, were here Thursday.

All the members of the Convention attended the ball Thursday evening.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

September 25, 1892, 10 A. M.
Board met; present, Morgan, Calman, Pitts and Hunevill, Chairman, Presiding.
The Board proceeds to the discussion of the tax levy for 1892.

Board adjourns to 1 P. M.

September 26, 1892, 10 A. M.
Board met; present, Calman, Morgan, Pitts and Hunevill, Chairman, Presiding.

On motion of Morgan, seconded by Pitts, it is ordered by vote of Morgan, Pitts, Calman and Hunevill, none none, that the rate of State and County taxes for 1892, be fixed as follows: \$2.25 on each \$100 of assessable property in the County of Mono, to be apportioned as follows:

For State Fund as fixed by State Board of Equalization: \$2.25

For General Fund: 17.50

For School Fund: 1.50

For Interest and Sinking Fund: 1.50

For State University Fund: 1.50

Total: 43.4

For County purposes:

For General Fund: 31.00

For School Fund: 50.00

For Road Fund: 10.00

For Road Fund: 10.00

For Hospital Fund: 30.00

Total: 181.6

Board adjourns to September 27, 1892, 10 A. M.

September 27, 1892, 10 A. M.
Board met, present, Calman, Pitts, Morgan, Stewart and Hunevill, Chairman, Presiding.

The Board now discusses the Sherwin road, and Charles Summers, et al, appear before the Board and make statement.

Board adjourns to 1 P. M. to-day.

Petition of H. E. Olds et al, asking the Board to vacate the action taken at the last meeting in granting permission to J. L. C. Sherwin to collect tolls on the Round Valley and Mono Mills Toll Road is now read.

Moved by Morgan, seconded by Pitts that the Board now rescind its action taken at last meeting, granting permission to J. L. C. Sherwin to collect tolls on the Round Valley and Mono Mills Toll Road, on the ground that such permission was granted and obtained by fraud, and misrepresentation lost by following vote: Ayes, Morgan and Pitts, Noes, Stewart Calman and Hunevill.

Moved by Morgan, seconded by Stewart, that the Clerk of the Board notify J. L. C. Sherwin to appear before the Board on the 14th day of November, 1892, to show cause why his franchise to collect tolls on the Round Valley and Mono Mills Toll Road should not be rescinded. Carried unanimously.

The Board now proceeds to the allowance of claims.

Board adjourns to 10 A. M. September 28, 1892.

September 28, 1892, 10 A. M.
Board met; present, Calman, Pitts, Stewart, Morgan and Hunevill, Chairman, Presiding.

The Board proceeds to the allowance of claims, and adjourns to 1 P. M.

September 29, 1892, 1 P. M.
Board met; all present; Hunevill, Chairman, Presiding.

C. F. Summers now appears before the Board and makes statement in regard to the Round Valley Toll Road; also makes and files affidavit. It is moved by Morgan, seconded by Pitts, that the franchise to collect tolls on the Mono Mills and Round Valley Toll Road granted at the last meeting of this Board, to be held November 14th, 1892, and the Clerk of this Board is ordered to notify J. L. C. Sherwin to appear before this Board on said day and show cause why the said franchise should not be rescinded and set aside on the ground that the same was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation as appears by the affidavit of Charles Summers now on file. Carried by unanimous vote.

Board adjourns to September 29th, 1892.

September 30, 1892, 10 A. M.
Board met; present, Calman, Morgan, Stewart, Pitts and Hunevill, Chairman, Presiding.

The Board now adjourns to September 30th, 1892, 10 A. M., to burn sculp.

September 30, 1892, 10 A. M.
Board met; present, Calman, Morgan, Stewart, Pitts and Hunevill, Chairman, Presiding.

The Board proceeds to the allowance of claims and discussed sundry election matters.

Board adjourns to 9 A. M., October 1st, 1892.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention assembled in the Superior Court room at 11:30 on Thursday morning, and was called to order by E. L. Reese, Chairman of the County Central Committee, who made a few remarks, advising harmony and the nomination of a strong ticket. He suggested the election of W. T. Elliott, of Bridgeport, as temporary Chairman.

On motion of A. F. Bryant, of Bridgeport, Mr. Elliott was elected Chairman, and F. E. Hunevill, of Bridgeport, was appointed temporary Secretary.

Mr. Elliott on taking the Chair, thanked the Convention for the honor of allowing him to preside over a Republican Convention.

On motion of A. F. Bryant, a Committee of three on Credentials was ordered.

W. Morgan, of Bodie, moved that a Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business, to consist of three, be appointed. Adopted.

A. Graham, of Bodie, moved that a Committee of five be appointed on Platform and Resolutions. Adopted.

Mr. Reese moved that the Convention take a recess for 15 minutes to give the Chair time to select Committees.

Convention took recess, and re-assembled at 11:45.

The Chairman announced the following Committees:

Credentials—S. M. Smith, A. Arrild and J. E. Beane.

Permanent Officers, and Order of Business—W. Morgan, W. P. Onks, and E. L. Reese.

Platform and Resolutions—A. F. Bryant, A. P. Sayre, L. Bell, H. A. Pitts and J. H. Sturgeon.

On motion of W. Morgan, Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the Convention re-assembled. Committee on Credentials reported the following entitled to seats in the Convention:

Antelope, C. W. Riekey, Wat. Morgan, Proxy; Wm. Barnes, George Chlohester, Henry A. Pitts.

Benton, John Tucker, Wm. Witherill, J. S. Graham, Shimmis, Proxies; William Shimmis.

Bodie West, A. Graham, J. B. Cain, Lester Bell, Proxy; A. Arrild, Lester Hall, A. Falconer, A. Graham, Proxy; A. Drunman.

Bodie East, A. K. Burnside, Reese, Proxy; George Delury, Reese, Proxy; F. V. Williams, Reese, Proxy; E. L. Reese, Frank Quinville, Reese, Proxy; J. D. McCloud, Sam Tyack, Proxy; Sam Tyack.

Bridgeport, A. F. Bryant, John Westwood, E. A. Murphy, C. E. Day, C. E. Wedertz, W. T. Elliott, S. M. Smith.

Clifton, A. E. Sayre.

Lundy, W. P. Onks, A. P. McKenzie, J. E. Beane.

Vernon, Jas. H. Sturgeon.

The report was received and adopted. A. F. Bryant, of Committee on Platform and Resolutions, asked for further time to report. Further time granted.

W. Barnes moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Permanent Officers, Committee and ascertain when it would be able to report.

Wat. Morgan asked for one hour in which to report Order of Business and Officers. Mr. Graham opposed granting further time.

W. Barnes favored granting the time asked for.

Morgan moved that J. H. Sturgeon be appointed Sergeant-at-arms, and instructed to hunt up absent members of the Convention, about one-third of the distinguished body being absent. The Convention took a recess of half an hour, awaiting the report of the Committees.

At 3 P. M. the Convention was again called to order.

A. F. Bryant, on Platform and Resolutions, submitted the report.

The report was read by Mr. Bell, as follows:

PLATFORM.

1st.—The Republicans of Mono County, in Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, and point with pride to the general prosperity of our whole country, under the patriotic, conservative and able administration of the affairs of the government by President Benjamin Harrison.

That we cordially and freely endorse the platform as adopted by our National Convention at Minneapolis, which nominated for President and Vice President, those patriotic and able statesmen, Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid, and that their election will strengthen our confidence in the continuation of the general prosperity of the country, and we hereby pledge ourselves to support the principles of the Republican party, and its nominees at the coming election in November next.

2d.—That this Convention cordially endorses the candidacy of the Hon. John F. Davis, Republican Nominee for Congress in the Second District, and recommends him to the voters of the District as a man of ability, patriotism and fidelity, and especially to the voters of this County as being not only eminently sound on National issues but extraordinary in the advocacy of our local wants and particularly outspoken as to the practicability and necessity of the government connecting Mono and the Yosemite Valley by means of a good wagon road.

3d.—Resolved, that we believe the position assumed by the Republican party upon the question of tariff, protection and reciprocity, is for the best interest, and general prosperity of the people of the United States, and results in the greatest good to the greatest number.

4th.—Resolved, that we are in favor of the passage of such laws as will protect both labor and capital, and prevent any encroachment upon the rights of either.

5th.—Resolved, that we are in favor of the passage of such laws as will keep and preserve our public lands for the use and benefit of actual settlers, and prevent the holding of large tracts of land by aliens and foreign corporations; and also that we are in favor of the passage of a law for the free coinage of silver and to establish its value with gold in the ratio of sixteen to one.

6th.—Resolved, that we are not only in favor of the passage of laws that will prevent the immigration of Chinese into the United States, but we are also in favor of the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration into the United States of paupers, criminals and contract laborers from every nation on the face of the earth.

7th.—Resolved, that a public office is a public trust, that a public officer takes servant of the people, and as such is, during his term of office, in justice and equity, entitled to the salary or compensation fixed by law at the time of his election or appointment, and that whoever seeks to deprive him of it, is unworthy of the confidence, support and endorsement of a just and honorable constituency.

A. F. Bryant, Chairman.

Wat. Morgan cordially endorsed the report, as having the true ring, and moved its adoption, which was carried amid great applause.

Morgan asked for an hour longer to report on Order of Business, etc.

After considerable talk the time was granted.

The Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock, at which time it re-assembled and Morgan reported in favor of making the temporary officers the permanent officers, and Order of Business.

The report was adopted, excepting the provisions to vote viva voce, the Convention by a vote of 19 to 14, resolving to vote by ballot.

Balloting for candidates, was then proceeded with. There being no opposing candidates, the Secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for John D. Murphy, incumbent, for County Clerk; Joe. A. Brown, incumbent, for Treasurer; J. E. Goodall for District Attorney, the present District Attorney, Judge Eddy, having appeared before the Convention when placed in nomination and declining the nomination. He cordially endorsed Goodall.

A. P. Sayre, Coroner and Public Administrator, J. G. Thompson, incumbent, County Surveyor.

The following were elected on the Central Committee:

Bodie, J. W. Moyle, Dr. Keables, L. Bell, N. P. Boyd, E. L. Reese, S. Tyack and Thos. H. Leggett.

Benton, W. Shimmis.

Bridgeport, W. T. Elliott, F. E. Hunevill, M. M. Waltz.

Vernon, J. G. Thompson.

Clifton, A. P. Sayre.

Antelope, W. Barnes, C. W. Riekey.

Lundy, A. A. Travis, A. L. Butterfield.

The Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock Friday morning.

On assembling on Friday morning, the balloting for Sheriff commenced. C. M. Stewart, of Bridgeport, and G. K. Fitzpatrick, of Bodie, being placed in nomination. On the fourth ballot, Fitzpatrick received a majority and was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

A recess was then taken to select District and Township officers.

The following were nominated: Bodie West, G. H. Moyle, Supervisor. Bodie East, N. P. Boyd, Supervisor. Justices, A. Maestretti and G. Delury, Constables, James Orton and G. K. Moyle.

Antelope, Justices, W. Barnes and C. A. Salmon. Constables, M. Shields and W. Radley.

Bridgeport and Lundy, W. P. Nay, Supervisor. Thos. Fales for Justice, and B. L. Simmons for Constable of Bridgeport.

Lundy, R. G. Montrose, Justice, and E. H. Gidat, Constable.

Vernon, C. H. Curry, Justice, J. C. Hammond, Constable.

The Central Committee was authorized to fill vacancies on the ticket.

On motion of Reese, the Convention endorsed the Inyo nominees for the Assembly. Thanks were given the Chairman and Secretary, and the Convention adjourns with three cheers for the entire Republican ticket.

Central Committee met and organized by the election of W. T. Elliott, Chairman, and F. E. Hunevill, Secretary and Treasurer.

benefit of actual settlers, and prevent the holding of large tracts of land by aliens and foreign corporations; and also that we are in favor of the passage of a law for the free coinage of silver and to establish its value with gold in the ratio of sixteen to one.

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7th.—Resolved, that a public office is a public trust, that a public officer takes servant of the people, and as such is, during his term of office, in justice and equity, entitled to the salary or compensation fixed by law at the time of his election or appointment, and that whoever seeks to deprive him of it, is unworthy of the confidence, support and endorsement of a just and honorable constituency.

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A Good Snowing.—The Board of Supervisors on Monday levied the State and county taxes for '92 and '93, the amount being fixed at \$3.95, against \$2.50 last year. This, in addition to the taking up of \$5,000 in bonds of the county, and the contemplated payment of \$3,000 more of the county bonds, makes a very flattering showing of the financial standing of Mono county. The county indebtedness is now but \$15,000, and another \$3,000 payment will bring it down to \$12,000—a reduction of \$28,000 within a very few years. Our bonds are now held by the State.

THE BALL.—The ball given on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Fire Fund, was largely attended, a large number of people being in town attending the Convention, and was a very enjoyable party. There being no charge for admission the receipts came from the ice cream and supper tables, a collection being taken for the music. The Fund will probably be augmented by about \$100.

FRIGHTS.—Jo. Hunt and Frank Doten arrived from Carson on Tuesday with their big teams loaded with winter supplies for our merchants and others. Willie Butler left on Sunday for Carson with Nay's big team.

NEXT WEEK.—We have no room this week for a review of the Republican nominations, but will notice them next week.

FOR SHERIFF.—In another column will be found the "card" of M. P. Hayes, our present License Tax Collector, who is a candidate for Sheriff and Tax Collector, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention to be held in Bodie on Monday.

The Democracy will swarm about Bodie on Monday next, when their County Convention meets. We presume there will be quite a contingent from Bridgeport.

THE Mountain Resort OF THE Pacific Coast

has at last been located 320 miles north of San Francisco in the most picturesque portion of the Sacramento canon in sight of Mount Shasta and at the foot of the wonderful Castle Crags, for which

THE TAVERN OF CASTLE CRAGS

is named. This location, at the confluence of the Sacramento River and Soda Creek has been chosen after mature deliberation as the most attractive spot on the Shasta Route. The all important item of rates is within the popular range, namely, \$14 per week, and the tavern is

UNDER THE DEL MONTE MANAGEMENT.

As a few of the attractions, there may be named the high, dry, bracing mountain air, magnificent scenery, angling possibilities, mountain peaks, lakes and wild cañons easily accessible by saddle trails, excellent hotel accommodations, etc., etc.

GEO. SCHONEWALL, MANAGER.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL OF STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

ROUND VALLEY & MONO MILLS TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLLS.

Horse and buggy—round trip. \$1.50
Loaded wagon and two animals. 1.00
Each additional pair of animals. 1.00
Horseman. 25
Pack animals, each. 25
Hogs and sheep, each. 10
Loose stock, each. 5
Empty teams—half price.
J. H. C. SHERWIN, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team. 40
Loaded wagon and two animals. 1.00
Each additional pair of animals. 1.00
Horseman. 25
Pack animals, each. 25
Hogs and sheep, each. 10
Loose stock, each. 5
Empty teams—half price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLLS.

SKILLFUL COUNTERFEITING.

Queer Instances Gathered in the Treasury Department.

Now the Various Bank-Notes Are Detected by the Same of Touch-Mark-Which Have Led to the Discovery of Bad Bills.

It will be remembered that there has been trouble over two-dollar bills bearing the Hancock head ever since the month of 1893. It was in that month that one of the counters in the redemption division threw out a note for after-consideration. The fingers of these women became sensitive to the feel of the government paper that they throw out instinctively every bill which does not feel right. Such rejected bills, says Kate Field's Washington, are afterward closely examined, so that the public may be warned. This was a two-dollar note with the check letter A. The seal, too, was large, and of the proper shade to belong with check-letter A. Presumably the only change was in the check letters. Again deft fingers detected the difference in paper, but this time the most noticeable mechanical defect was microscopic. Each corner of the note, it will be remembered, is embellished with a figure two, but it is not generally known that each figure two is in its turn adorned with several printed "two's" in microscopical letters. In the counterfeit the engraver had some of the minute words backward, so that they read "owt." The public was warned of this.

Again the counterfeiter went patiently to work. His next effort differed from its predecessor in bearing the check-letter C and its accompanying small seal. The microscopical words were fixed by turning the "t" and the "o" so that only the "c" was plain, and it took a strong glass to show this defect, but it bore the name of Treasurer Jordan.

Another warning was followed by another change. This time the name of Treasurer Jordan had to be changed to Hyatt, and the tail of the J could not be wholly eliminated from the margin without risking the total destruction of the valuable plate, so the counterfeiter left it in, and now we have a brand new variety of two dollar note.

Of course no one knows how long it takes to make a twenty-dollar bill with pen and brush, for none of these wonderful penmen have ever been caught, but one would think that no skillful workman could make more money at an honest trade. One thing seems to be certain—counterfeiting runs in families. In one of the pictured groups, four persons out of sixteen are of one name and five of another, and I am told that the two families were nearly related. One branch of the Smith family, I regret to say, has been a source of special anxiety to the government. Their work was mainly done in Canada, and all the scolds of this branch from the great-grandfather down—male and female—have distinguished themselves in their own peculiar line.

One of the pen-and-brush bills is a twenty-dollar note with Hamilton's head. There are two specimens of this—one is quite fresh and not easily detected, the other is worn, and shows plainly that it did not wear so well as a genuine note should.

Another method of counterfeiting is the raising of a note from one denomination to a higher. A few months ago there died in the Columbus penitentiary Peter McCartney. Many years ago he was arrested for counterfeiting and sentenced to this penitentiary for fifteen years. He served out his term, and as soon as it was over went straight to New Orleans and commenced to raise one dollar notes to one hundred dollars. Within four weeks from the time he left the prison he was back in it again for another fifteen years. This time he died before his time was over.

Thus counterfeiting seems not only an inherited but an ungovernable passion. It is a pity that no legitimate use has yet been found for such wonderful talents.

Everybody knows the tale of the man who was in the employ of the government and was a counterfeiter. It was years ago, when the government put out part of its work by the piece to bank note companies. This man had the job of making the plates for printing some United States bonds. While making the ordered plates he made a duplicate set for himself, printed the bonds, and very nearly got them on the market. When caught he gave up all his plates, dies, etc., valued as thousands of dollars, in exchange for his liberty. Ever since he has been at large under the check of a suspended sentence. Should he ever be caught counterfeiting again the government has only to clap him into prison without further trial.

Foreigners unacquainted with anything but the general outlines of our paper money, and especially those in by what are called "flash notes." These are usually made originally for advertising purposes and only become a source of danger when unscrupulous and ignorant persons use them in their vicinity. In an asylum in Indianapolis is a man who seems to have gone crazy on religion and money. He thinks he can make the latter, and is allowed to amuse himself by trying. The results are sent to the treasury. They are "flash notes."

WOOL AND HAIR.

The Former Substance Is Only a Variety of the Latter.

R. R. Bowker, the microscopist and general investigator, says that wool is a kind of hair, and that hair is simply a species of plant rooted in the skin of animals. After discussing its mode of drawing sustenance from the layers of skin, he makes known a startling, although not wholly unknown, peculiarity, i. e., that their life and growth are not identical with the life of the body, but that they will grow after the death of the animal in whose skin they have taken root. Then, too, he says that the root of the hair extends the hair pulp, which is formed into cells containing the pigment which gives color to the hair itself; each row of these cells forms a ring. As the rings of cells are pushed away from the skin by the giving out of the flesh pulp from the roots the cells dry, forming scales, which curiously resemble miniature fish scales. This he shows that a hair is simply a long tube formed of these rings into a sort of sheath. These "saw teeth," which the older writers mention as being one of the characteristics of the human hair, are formed by rings of these dried-up cells, which are very fine and closely set. Goat's hair has a more rapid growth and longer cells, so that it is less regular and straight than that of the human species, consequently it shows little of the toothlike edge. The hair of the sheep of the common sort is also shown to be irregular, with a tendency to curl or wave, but, unlike that of the goat, shows marked toothlike edges. Wool has barbed projections along the "hairs," which is one of its distinguishing peculiarities. The "wool" of the negro is really hair, but is less perfect than straight hair; the same may be said of the "kinky" hair in the white race. Through the whole range of human, plant, goat's hair, and sheep's wool, however, nature shows such close gradations that it would be difficult to draw an exact line or to distinguish beyond a question of doubt between wool and hair.

CAUSE OF A QUEER SENSATION.

Danger of Eating Ice Cream Quickly in Hot Weather—Its Physical Effect.

During the scorching weather of July and August you often rush into an ice cream saloon with the avowed intention of cooling your body to at least a few degrees below the melting point. If you are in a great hurry, says the Globe-Democrat, you are apt to make the first few spoonfuls of the cooling mixture rather large. This almost immediately gives you a violent pain in the temples or somewhere in the region of the eyes. Why is this? Did you ever stop to think? One who has studied the physiology of the case says that it is caused in the following manner: The frozen mixture, coming in contact with the nerves of the throat (the larynx, pharynx, etc.) temporarily paralyzes them. The sensation instantly shoots to the center of those nerves, which is in the brain, but finds there a side connection in the shape of the great facial nerve, which starts from in front of the ear and extends its branches over the sides of the face. One branch of this facial nerve, extending across the temple, is a "nerve of sensation," utilized chiefly to govern the play of the mouth. This great facial nerve side-tracks the pain which proceeds from the chill, throwing it out along the nerve branch, which traverses the temple, the pain being most agonizing at the points where the nerve branches. If the irritation be extraordinary the "reflex" action which takes place may cause a violent pain in the eyeballs as well as in the temple, the eye pain being simply sympathetic. The person who rashly swallows great mouthfuls of frozen milk should remember that every time it comes in contact with the nerves of his throat the whole nervous system is injured to a greater or less extent.

THE BIRD OF WISDOM.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Owl and Its Habits.

Owls are found in all parts of the world, and there are many kinds of owls, differing in size and color, but not much in habit. Our cut shows one of the smaller species, says an exchange. They are all grave, majestic-looking creatures, that hide in lonely places during the day and come out at night to look for such prey as mice, small birds or any animal food of which they can get hold. They never by any chance look as if they were happy, but they always look wise, and you know, probably, that in olden times the Greeks considered the owl a sacred bird, and it was said to be a special favorite of the goddess of wisdom, Athena. There is something attractively mysterious about an owl, and when one of the big ones, known as barn owls or screech owls, flies noiselessly through the air on a warm summer night, uttering a weird and mournful cry, or as he almost the feeling, as one stands and watches it, as if one had suddenly got into quite a strange world. In the woods after dark one may often hear owls call to each other, or listen to the queer little attempts at shrieking by the little owlets. One of the most curious of North American species is the burrowing owl, which inhabits a hole in the ground. If necessary it will make its own burrow, but prefers to take possession of that of the prairie dog.

Yankee Thrin.

It doesn't take the enterprising Yankee long to adapt himself to changed conditions. Kittery, Me., has an old resident who has long been famed as a sculptor of figureheads for vessels, and his work is known in nearly every port in the world. Unfortunately, however, there are styles in ship ornamentation just the same as in bonnets and gowns, and figureheads are no longer "the things" for vessels. That meant want of work for the Kittery sculptor. Now, did he sit him down and bewail his misfortune? Not at all. He did a little hustling, and now has a contract for furnishing idols and graven images for the heathen of Central Asia which it will take him two years to complete.

WOMEN AT MONTE CARLO.

That Famous Resort Fosters Even the Gentle Sex.

All women are gamblers at heart, writes a correspondent to a London newspaper, and Monte Carlo seems to show what is in them. Now the rumor has spread that there is a run at the second treble at quarante table, and half London seems to be grouped around. There is her grace of X, who seems to have the gift of perennial youth, picking up the "plaque" and rose-colored billets de banque in dozens; opposite is the beautiful Lady Le Street, who has charmed a couple of young friends, and the three are having the most phenomenal good fortune. Another London beauty has wandered up to this table, and would gladly play, but she wanders off again; is it that she fears to come into competition with the more brilliant freshness of a younger rival? Down there, on the right of the croupier, steadily backing the red, is Mrs. Danby Wale, who, we trust, finds trente et quarante in public as much more profitable as it is undoubtedly less compromising than bacarat in private life. Next her is a maiden of ample proportions, whose good luck has been proverbial this winter. Here, posted upon the high chair of the chef de partie, is the wife of a great financier, dressed to perfection, the quiet chic of her black and gray costume in delightful contrast to the garish and showy Mme. de Breda, who flaunts her diamonds and her ruffled face close by. Lais and Aspasia are very much on evidence everywhere, and it makes even hardened sinners and to see bright-eyed, honest-faced English girls rubbing elbows with them, breathing the same reeking atmosphere, madly following the same demoralizing game.

A few nights ago a lady who wore diamonds and a smart frock so far forgot herself as to slap her neighbor in the face as the best settlement of a warm dispute. For this both were hailed at once from the casino, handed over to the gendarmes and locked up for the night in the cellar alongside the treasure.

There are the usual stories floating about this most gossip of English haunted paradises. A lady of quality—why conceal that it was her grace of Montague?—complained to one of the casino officials that she was being treated with scant courtesy, adding, with dignity: "I am the duchess of Montague." "Madam," was the reply, "all the ladies who visit here are duchesses."

The money-snatchers and the table-squabblers, women in every case I have seen, appear to flourish with impunity. Possession is considerably more than nine points in your favor here, and the French woman whom I saw, by dexterous main force, literally claw his winnings out of a quiet young English gentleman's hand, after he had taken them up from the table, was actually allowed to keep them rather than create a brawl.

"This is a second time you have attempted to take my stake!" said another harried to a shrinking young girl, who looked as if she had never gambled before, and who seemed half-frightened at having won; and then followed noisy asseverations and sultry remonstrances from the officials, all ending in the triumph of brazen-faced, loud-mouthed wrong!

A PENGUIN CITY.

The Orderly Habits of a Species of Aquatic Birds.

During our recent cruise, writes a Falkland Island correspondent, we went ashore on a sequestered island to view what the captain called a "penguin city." Sure enough, the whole island, comprising perhaps fifty acres, was laid off in regular squares by streets running at right angles, the lines straight and true as a surveyor could have drawn them. As is well known, penguins spend their lives on the water except during the breeding season, when they are obliged to seek the shore. You will hardly believe me, but it is nevertheless true, that the birds not only lay out their city in blocks, but pick up all the loose stones till the whole place is as smooth as a board floor. Then they take possession in couples, each pair selecting a home site—not to build a nest, but merely to preempt a particular spot on the bare ground.

The hen lays one egg, and only one, and during the time of incubation the male bird brings her food from the sea or sits on the egg while himself if she wants to go out and take a swim. But in this case, as in many others, virtue is not "its own exceeding great reward," because the lady penguins grow so fat and sleek under the good care of their faithful husbands that they are more eagerly hunted at that particular season. The old birds are too tough and fishy to be relished by man or beast, but the tender young matrons are in great demand both for their oil and flesh. Even the eggs have an oily and fishy flavor, and taste as hens' eggs might if cooked in kerosene.

The penguin is by no means a handsome or graceful creature. He has wings like any other bird, but they are altogether too short to fly with, though they may assist him somewhat in waddling over the ground. When in the water he has no use for his wings because his broad feet, webbed like those of a duck, propel him rapidly. There are several varieties of him, the largest, called the "Emperor penguin," weighing from twenty-five to forty pounds. It is funny to see a colony of these ungainly birds marching up and down the streets like soldiers, all the time standing erect and maintaining an air of great dignity and importance.

He Had Heard of Him.

A curious little incident of the Shakespeare birthday celebration at Stratford-on-Avon is recorded by the London Telegraph. A laborer in a rough felt hat and long smock walked into the Shakespeare library and, after looking at one of the custodians, went up to him and said: "I say, sur, be you Mr. Shakespeare as I've hearn speak of?" The custodian explained to the rustic that he was not the gentleman referred to.

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